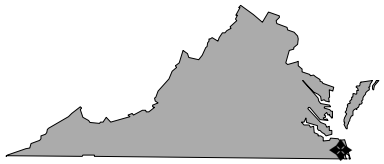
Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek — Proposed NPL

Size: 2,147 acres
Mission: Provide logistic facilities and support services to meet the amphibious warfare training requirements of the Armed Forces
HRS Score: 50; proposed for NPL on July 28, 1998
IAG Status: Federal Facility Agreement negotiations to be initiated in FY99
Contaminants: Mixed municipal wastes, VOCs, SVOCs, and heavy metals
Media Affected: Groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil
Funding to Date: $13.2 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): $19.9 million (FY2013)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for All Sites: FY2007



Virginia Beach, Virginia

Restoration Background

Site types at this installation include landfills, a music equipment plating shop, a laundry waste disposal area, a pentachlorophenol (PCP) dip tank, sandblast yards, battery storage areas, and underground storage tanks (USTs). The installation was proposed for the National Priorities List (NPL) mainly because of the potential for contaminants in the soil and groundwater to migrate to surface water and endanger ecological receptors. Because of EPA funding constraints, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) has provided the majority of the regulatory oversight. If the installation is placed on the NPL, EPA will have the resources to help provide regulatory and technical oversight.

An Initial Assessment Study (IAS) completed in 1984 identified 17 potentially contaminated sites. Of these sites, Sites 7 and 9 through 13 were recommended for confirmation studies; Sites 4, 5, 15, and 16 were recommended for mitigation measures; and Sites 1, 2, 6, 8, 14, and 17 were recommended for no further action (NFA). Site 3 was addressed under a separate program. The six sites recommended for further study were sampled for groundwater, surface water, and sediment contamination in October 1986 as part of the Round I Verification study. These results were used to determine whether to expand the sampling effort conducted during the Interim Remedial Investigation (IRI). In 1988, a RCRA Facility Assessment identified potential solid waste management units (SWMUs). The SWMUs of greatest concern were scheduled for further investigation.

During 1991, the IRI was conducted. A study to collect, organize, and present data on background groundwater quality and conditions was also conducted. A Preliminary Site Inspection (PSI) was prepared for Sites 4, 5, 15, 16, and 17 and it detected chemical contaminants of concern in the groundwater at Site 5, and elevated levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the soil at Site 16. NFA was proposed for Sites 4, 15, and 17.

From 1993 through 1994, a Remedial Investigation (RI) was conducted at Sites 7 and 9 through 13 and a Site Inspection (SI) was performed at Sites 5 and 16. The RI included a Phase I risk assessment and recommended long-term monitoring (LTM) for Sites 9 and 10; a source Removal Action and monitoring for Site 11; and additional evaluation for Sites 7, 12, and 13. The SI recommended monitoring at Site 5 and a Removal Action at Site 16. During 1995, the PCB-contaminated soil was removed from Site 16, and the site was closed. At Site 11, a source Removal Action was completed. Corrective actions were completed for 10 USTs, and two other UST sites underwent long-term operations.

A community relations plan was completed in 1995. A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), established in 1994, meets every 6 months. RAB members include federal and state regulatory personnel, local government officials, environmental organizations, and community members.

FY98 Restoration Progress

Two construction projects were completed at Site 7: the first involved removing 610 cubic yards of debris from the site; the second, placing approximately 20,000 cubic yards of soil cover over the landfill. The first round of groundwater sampling for LTM of Site 7 was conducted after the soil cover was constructed. At Site 8 and SWMU 3, field investigations for an SI were started and additional field investigations for the RI at Sites 11, 12, and 13 are under way. To evaluate the natural attenuation option for the volatile organic compound (VOC) contamination at Site 12, multilevel samplers were installed. At Site 13, an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for removal of PCP-contaminated soil was submitted for comments. Two rounds of groundwater sampling required for groundwater LTM at Sites 9 and 10 were completed.

Plan of Action

- Complete site management plan in FY99
- After the installation is placed on the NPL, begin Federal Facility Agreement negotiations in FY99
- Formalize partnering with EPA and VDEQ in FY99
- Start SI field investigation work at SWMUs 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 in FY99
- Finalize the Phase I Supplemental RI (SRI) for Site 11 and the Phase II SRI for Sites 12 and 13 in FY99
- Complete draft Feasibility Study (FS) for Sites 11 through 13 in FY99
- Remove PCP-contaminated soil at Site 13 and finalize EE/CA in FY99
- Develop master project plans to expedite, and promote consistency in, the development of future project plans in FY99
- Submit 3-year groundwater monitoring report for Sites 9 and 10 in FY99
- Complete final FS for Sites 11 and 13 in FY99

FY99 Funding by Phase and Relative Risk